

the matter confidentially with newspaper correspondents. In February he had been informed that it might be necessary for him to be called as a witness in the investigation and then he had sought the interview with Mr. Garfield. At that interview he also met Mr. Pinchot and Louis D. Brandeis, Glavin's counsel.

Kerby related the circumstances leading up to giving his statement to the press. He had been urged by Perry Arnold of a press association and Robert F. Wilson of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, who had asked him to make a statement of all he knew relative to the Kerby brief. A few days later W. B. Colver and H. N. Rickley of Cleveland, the former manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association and the latter manager of the Scripps-McCabe League of Newspapers, had come to him with Arnold and Wilson and talked to him and his wife about the statement. He said he had refused to make the statement because he did not think it right to make a newspaper statement so long as there was a possibility of his being called as a witness in the case.

Later when he read Mr. Ballinger's testimony before the committee to the effect that he had no specific knowledge of the Kerby memorandum and Mr. Ballinger's letter to the committee saying that he had retained no copy of the memorandum he reached the conclusion that the only thing for him to do was to make the statement.

Mr. Brandeis, he said, had told him that there was no chance to get his testimony before the committee and that had some influence on his decision. He had received no consideration for giving his statement to the Newspaper Enterprise Association, but he had been assured that he would get a job if he lost his place in the Department.

FINCHES WITH SENATORS

For more than an hour Kerby was subjected to a grilling by Senators Root, Sutherland and Nelson and Representatives Denby and Olmstead, who apparently sought to break down his testimony by making him admit that he had done a disreputable and dishonest act in disclosing confidential communications. Kerby, however, acquitted himself well in matching wits with these lawyers and refused to admit that his conduct was in any way reprehensible.

Kerby stuck to his story that he had made his first reference to the Kerby brief and its connection with President Taft's letter of September 13 to Hugh A. Brown last September, when no one had any idea there would be an investigation of the affair; that Brown had communicated this to Mr. Garfield; that as a result Brown had notified him in February that the Kerby brief had been received at the Department; that then he went to Garfield to see if something could be done to correct the situation which would result in his losing his job.

Kerby testified that when the first of Brandeis's calls for documents and memoranda were received at the Department his associate stenographer, James G. Massey, had said to him, Mr. Ballinger's private secretary. "You know what that means?"

Kerby replied, "Yes, but they'll have a hard time getting it." He testified that a copy of the brief had been retained in the Department, but that it had disappeared and a thorough search had failed to bring it to light. Kerby had turned up in the case of the Cunningham case that had been in the possession of H. H. Schwartz, and he (Kerby) had filed it in Ballinger's private file with other papers in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. It disappeared from the file again about a month ago, Kerby said, and he had had good reason to believe that it had been concealed in a drawer in Kerby's desk.

The secretary Ballinger's testimony before the committee relative to the Kerby memorandum or brief was contradicted by Kerby. Early in his testimony Kerby had declared that it had been Secretary Ballinger's statement to the committee that he (Ballinger) had no specific knowledge as to the Kerby memorandum that caused him to decide to make public the facts.

Requested by members of the committee to be more specific on this point Kerby cited Mr. Ballinger's testimony on May 6, in which the Secretary had admitted that he had prepared a summary for the President, but disclaimed any knowledge as to the details of this document.

Kerby volunteered the statement that this was untrue. He asserted that Secretary Ballinger had full knowledge of the Kerby memorandum and that a copy of it had been retained in the Department.

LETTERS ABOUT PERKINS

It was here that Kerby took up the correspondence that had passed between Secretary Ballinger and George W. Perkins and also between Mr. Ballinger and R. M. Thompson of Seattle, whom Mr. Ballinger, according to Kerby, intended to appoint as head of the reclamation service in place of F. H. Newell, the present incumbent.

One letter written by Secretary Ballinger to Mr. Thompson dated May 11, last year describes a trip which Mr. Perkins was about to make to Alaska and suggests that Mr. Thompson go with him as an expert. The letter was marked personal and confidential. Here it is:

MY DEAR MR. THOMPSON: Last Sunday I had the great pleasure of seeing you at the house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., as you perhaps know. He told me that he had arranged for a special boat to take himself and party, including his family, to Alaska for the investigation of the feasibility of exploring Alaska in railway construction and in other lines in which he is deeply interested. He will sail from Seattle about the middle of July.

If he is desirous of having an engineer accompany him who is not allied in any Alaska interests or to any railroad interest or other private connection which would in any way influence his judgment, and he has been insistent upon my recommending some one familiar with the Western country to take this voyage with him and to advise him. Naturally I could think of no one so well equipped as you to all this, and as the connection is one of great importance and profit it has occurred to me that you would enjoy this form of vacation.

On the receipt of this letter please write me whether it will be worth while for Mr. Perkins to consider it possible for you to accompany him. I hope you will not understand by the suggestion above that I have in any sense abandoned the hope of securing your services in the matter about which we conferred in Seattle. I anticipate that not later than September 1 will be able to formally present the matter to you. Sincerely yours,

A. B. BRANDIS.

It is supposed that the threatened move to Seattle to which Mr. Ballinger referred in the proposed appointment of Thompson as head of the reclamation service. Mr. Thompson at the time of his correspondence with Secretary Ballinger, was city engineer in Seattle. Mr. Thompson replied by this letter to the Secretary's suggestion in regard to the trip with George W. Perkins:

SEATTLE, May 20, 1909.

MY DEAR BALLINGER: I have just wired Mr. Arthur Ballinger, Northern trip, but may therefore Spokane, Alaska in railway construction. I am in receipt of your letter of course went to the Mayor with reference to a possible absence. I said to him you had asked me to make a trip for unknown purposes, with unknown parties, to an unknown part of Alaska, beginning about the middle of July. Such to my surprise this worked on his curiosity in a most remarkable way, and for two days he has tried to see

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If he could not lead out on something that would reveal the purpose, I knew nothing more than I first stated. He said to me late this afternoon that he had made up his mind you wanted me to catch some bunch of thieves and he would like to know who they were so as to bring me catch them.

"Now, Thompson," he said, "you write the Judge you can go, but if you do it may make it impossible for you to attend the irrigation congress at Spokane, and you show me his answer."

Under these conditions, Judge, please write me a brief letter which I can show him so as to satisfy his curiosity (if not his curiosity, I must confess to a considerable disappointment at the curiosity manifested, if I go I will only say that I have chosen to take my summer rest by visiting Alaska. This statement will be satisfactory to the Mayor.

R. H. THOMPSON.

A short time after this letter was written Mr. Ballinger advised Thompson not to go on the Alaska trip, and in a letter written to George W. Perkins on June 5, 1909, marked "personal and confidential," Secretary Ballinger writes in reference to Thompson:

I have asked him to write you direct and advised him that for certain reasons I would prefer that he would not go to Alaska, as I wish to take up with him certain business matters this summer.

At the same time Secretary Ballinger notified Mr. Perkins that he had asked Thompson to accompany him on the Alaska trip. In his letter to Thompson Secretary Ballinger says:

The purpose of his Mr. Perkins's trip, in the strictest confidence, is the investigation of feasible railway construction in Alaska, with mineral resources and possibilities tributary to any line or lines of road that might be considered feasible, and in short he desires a man of that experience in engineering and mining who would be a safe and conservative adviser about these lines. While I know a number of persons on the Coast who might possibly fill the bill, I hesitate to recommend any of them whom I recall at the present time. I know that your acquaintance with men of engineering and mining experience ought to enable you to suggest a man who would fill the bill.

When the subject was first mentioned to me, as I have heretofore written to you, you were the only person whom I could think of whom I could recommend, and in further discussing the matter with Perkins, after learning of the inadvisability of your going, he was quite insistent that you should assist him in getting a man. He will probably be in Seattle on July 4, and will call upon you. In the meantime you will please write George W. Perkins confidentially at his address in New York, care J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and you state simply that you have written him at my request. Any further information you want from him he will give you without hesitation. I have assured him he could place implicit confidence in any statements you would be willing to make.

Another letter written by Secretary Ballinger to Mr. Perkins, dated June 20, 1909, declines an invitation which Mr. Perkins had extended to have Mr. Ballinger's son Edward accompany him on the Alaska trip. Secretary Ballinger thanked Mr. Perkins for the invitation, but said his son would have to attend his studies during the summer.

Reading of these letters led to a demand by Attorney Brandeis that the committee call on Secretary Ballinger for all the letters, personal and official, that have passed between him and Mr. Perkins, between him and J. P. Morgan & Co., between him and the Guinness heirs. This demand caused a wrangle in the committee, but in the end Mr. Ballinger's counsel said that the Secretary would have no objection to submitting his letters, if any existed, to the committee for its decision as to whether they were material in this proceeding.

Resuming his testimony Kerby told of the destruction of the notebooks of his fellow stenographer, James C. Massey, at the suggestion, as he charges, of Carr, private secretary to Mr. Ballinger. Senators Root and Sutherland on cross-examination again asked questions intended to emphasize the disloyalty of Kerby's act, but Kerby insisted that he did not regard what he had done as disreputable.

"Do you think anybody looking for a trustworthy stenographer to employ in a confidential capacity would employ one who was known to be disloyal to Secretary Ballinger?" asked Senator Sutherland.

"I'm willing to take that chance," replied Kerby.

"But do you think anybody would give you employment under the circumstances?" persisted the Senator.

"I think some men would," said Kerby, "and some would not."

"NOT INVESTIGATING TAFT"—ROOT.

In his examination of the witness Attorney Brandeis asked a question in which he read into the record the brief statement issued at the White House on Saturday to the effect that there was "no foundation" for Kerby's statement that the President's letter was substantially prepared for his signature by Lawyer.

"We are not here to investigate the Department of the Interior and the forestry service. Counsel has been endeavoring assiduously and not altogether ingeniously to lead the investigation into a trial of the President."

In the debate that ensued Senator Root said that the Lawyer brief was not pertinent to the inquiry, inasmuch as it related solely to an action of the President, and in reply to a question of Representative James said he had known of perhaps twenty cases of charges against a Cabinet member having been disposed of in exactly the same manner in which the President had disposed of the charges.

Representative James and Senator Purcell insisted that testimony relative to the Lawyer brief and the White House statement was relevant because of the "attempted suppression" of the brief and the question raised as to the credibility of testimony offered by Secretary Ballinger. On a roll call the committee sustained Senator Root's objection, the Democratic members voting in the negative.

Attorney Brandeis started to make a reply to the strictures passed on him by Senator Root and Chairman Nelson told him that his reply was not in order.

PURPOSE OF PROSECUTION.

"Oh, yes, it is," interrupted Representative Massey, Senator Root and other members of the committee agreeing with the Kansas, Mr. Brandeis was permitted to proceed. In an extended statement he said that the prosecution is endeavoring to show that President Taft's finding in the case presented by the Glavin charges against Ballinger was erroneous; that the President did not have time personally to review the evidence; that he did not have Attorney-General Wickham's review of the evidence before him when he made his decision, although the Wickham review was afterward dated back in order to make it appear that the President had considered it, and that the President had accepted as the basis of his decision the Lawyer memorandum, "a document," said Mr. Brandeis, "of a character not judicial, but extremely partisan."

When Assistant Attorney-General Lawler, the author of the so-called Lawyer memorandum, took the stand, all signs pointed to a storm. He was angry and quickly showed it. Mr. Lawler told of his return from Beverly under instructions from the President to prepare the memorandum and how he had set about his work with stenographers Kerby and Massey.

"The document was prepared without consultation with a single person under heaven," declared Lawler with his first display of heat, "and the statement (referring to Kerby's testimony) that I consulted with Secretary Ballinger or Finney or Schwartz or Bennett or Fiske is an absolute and unequivocal falsehood."

Mr. Lawler said that Secretary Ballinger and Schwartz had gone over the document with him after it was completed to verify it and to aid him in preparing an index of references to the memorandum. He explained why he had ordered the rough drafts of the document burned Lawler said that he was impressed with the idea that he should leave no possible chance for anybody to get hold of the document about the preparation of the document.

LAWSY DENOUNCES GUNSHOTS.

"For months," he said, "I had been positive that men had been gunning me around after me, following every move I made, and I wasn't going to give them a chance to learn anything if I could help it."

"Who were these gunshots?" interrupted a member of the committee.

"There's one of them," said Lawler, pointing dramatically to Attorney Brandeis. "That man Haggood (the editor of *Callier's*), is another, and that man Cullen (a man who is a member of the bar, and to show you the kind of men and children under his feet in a fight for the lives of a sinking steamer. But that man (again pointing at Brandeis) is the flower of the foul flock that has been setting detectives to dog the steps of honest men and stopping at nothing in a despicable and cowardly attempt to assassinate character."

Mr. Lawler added that Kerby had been "corrupted" to make his statement.

"You realize that you are under oath, and do you mean to have that statement about corrupting witnesses stand as a part of your testimony?" asked Representative Graham.

"I do," replied Lawler emphatically.

"Who are these corrupters?"

GARFIELD, PINCHOT AND BRANDIS NAMED.

Mr. Lawler, with every evidence of intense feeling, raised his voice as he replied:

"I mean James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot and their agents—this man Brandeis."

Before he could finish his sentence it was drowned in a storm of hisses and catcalls from the women, among the spectators. It was at this point that Lawler made his comment about snakes and geese making his noise. The assistant sergeant at arms of the committee called for order, turned through the room and beckoned to a lady who was standing near the door. He met the policeman in the center of the room and ordered him to see that order was maintained.

Lawler denied emphatically that there had been any suggestion of a memorandum by the Interior Department. He characterized as an unequivocal falsehood Kerby's statement that there had been a copy of the memorandum in the Interior Department or that it had disappeared from the files.

Mr. Lawler denied also that the publication in the newspapers on Saturday of Kerby's statement had had anything to do with expediting the finding of the Attorney-General's copy of the document and its transmission to the committee on Saturday afternoon. He said the copy of the memorandum had been found by the Attorney-General and was on its way to the investigating committee before the Attorney-General ever heard of the Kerby statement.

Lawyer Brandeis, in cross-examining Lawler, took up his various calls for documents framed to bring about the production of the Lawyer memorandum. Lawler recalled them all and said they had been brought to his attention at the Department, and he also identified his replies to the committee.

In the course of yours, said Mr. Brandeis, indicating one in the record, "you knew, did you not, that you were evading the call of the committee?"

"I did not evade it," retorted Lawler vehemently, "and your implication that I was guilty of an evasion is a lie."

"Now I call upon the chairman to admonish the witness," began Mr. Brandeis, but there was a general stir of protest among the members of the committee.

"I think the witness is displaying undue heat," said Representative Denby, "I think the witness should withdraw that remark."

"I move that the witness's remark reflecting on counsel be stricken from the record," said Representative James.

"No objection," retorted Graham.

"I think it should remain in the record, as it gives character to other testimony of the witness," he said.

"I do not ground I withdraw my motion," said James.

Finally Mr. Lawler offered his amendments to the committee. The witness's attention was called by Representative James to his earlier reference to a man who had "trampled women and children under his feet in a panic in a sinking steamer."

"I am informed that you are doing this man an injustice," said Mr. James.

"I am informed he is the man who did what I said," replied Lawler. "It was on the occasion of the burning of the steamer Republic."

"But if you are mistaken, you don't want to do him an injustice, do you?" insisted Mr. James.

"If I am mistaken, of course I want to correct my mistake," said Lawler.

The committee will resume the hearing on Thursday, with Mr. Lawler again on the stand under cross-examination by Mr. Brandeis.

**ELECTRIC LANSDEN WAGONS**

LANSDEN Electric Wagons and Trucks are equipped only with the perfected Edison Storage Battery, which is destined to revolutionize the highway transit problem of the age. This battery is lighter, cleaner, with lower cost of upkeep and operation than any other. It has greater output for the same weight, does not deteriorate with use or when left uncharged, and is not injured by overcharging.

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**JOYOUS TAMMANY PRIMARY**

WITNESS SAYS ROSS WILLIAMS STUFFED A BALLOT BOX.

Also Knocked the Witness Down—Police- men Add Their Testimony of the District Leader's Automobile Raid on the Polling Places—Records False Too.

The prosecution rested yesterday afternoon in the trial of Rowell D. Williams, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly district, and his lieutenants, Peter J. Gullivan, Thomas J. O'Rourke, Philip Donohue, Robert Quinn, John Bingham and John Dunn, for conspiracy to violate the primary election laws last fall in such a manner that Daniel A. Golden, who ran against Williams for mayor, got no votes at all according to the returns.

Eugene Schellenberger of 73 West 162d street testified that he was a Golden watcher at 627 Columbus avenue and had taken the Golden ballots there. The Williams touring car arrived early in the afternoon. Williams, Gullivan, Quinn and Donohue got out of it.

"These men all brushed past the inspectors," said Schellenberger, "and pushed the watchers aside. They all got around the ballot box and I saw all the four men put in more than one ballot each. Then a policeman came in and said 'You'll have to get out of here,' and Williams replied, 'We're going out.' Then I saw the crowd being driven back and I caught him by the arm."

"What man was it picked up the ballots?" asked Deputy Attorney-General Prentice.

"I think it was that man," said the witness, pointing to Gullivan. "Then I made my way to the door and asked a policeman to arrest the man who had taken the ballots. He started to run, but the policeman caught him after he had taken the ballots. The crowd fell upon me and gave me a beating and kicking."

Quinn knocked me down first and then Williams knocked me down again. This was on the sidewalk and in the middle of the street. After they had finished with me I was black and blue all over and had one finger broken."

"What happened to the man the policeman caught and brought back?" asked Mr. Prentice.

"I was bruised and dazed and didn't know what to do, so the policeman let him go," said the witness.

Policeman Manning, who was detailed at the scene, polling place, told about a crowd arriving in autos and trying to rush the polling place, which was in a cigar store. About a dozen men went in first and then a score more. "They rushed to get back of the guard rail," he said, "but they were not allowed to go in. They all held white papers in their hands like ballots and said they wanted to vote. I told them they would have to get in line, and then they started to march and the guard rail was torn loose and the tables thrown around. I got the crowd out in about three minutes."

"Do you know Rowell D. Williams?" asked Mr. Prentice.

"Yes, he was the first to enter the polling place."

"Where was he when all the rumpus was going on?"

"Inside all the time," said the witness, "but I was not allowed to go in. The Golden ballots were missing after the crowd left and that he found many of them scattered along the sidewalk between the polling place and the curb where the auto stood. Schellenberger had reported that he was assaulted but couldn't identify any one to accuse."

Policeman John J. McEnery told a similar story about the arrival of the automobile and said he was the policeman who got the man who carried the ballots away. "No one could make a complaint so he let him go."

After other witnesses had told a similar story Mr. Prentice read a long list of persons who had been recorded as voting but who had made affidavits that they didn't vote.

**OBITUARY.**

Gen. Augustus B. R. Sprague, civil war veteran and former Mayor of Worcester, Mass., died at his home yesterday of pneumonia after a short illness, aged 81.

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**OVERDUE FROM BLUEFIELDS.**

New Orleans Wonders Which Nicaragua Party Has Grabbed the Marietta.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The non-arrival here of the steamship Marietta Di Giorgio of the Bluefields Steamship Line, due from Bluefields, Nicaragua, has started the guessers here. The steamer flies the Norwegian flag and is owned in that country. The theory of the Norwegian Consul is that the Marietta Di Giorgio has been seized by the Estrada or revolutionary party and will be used in a battle with the Venus, now moving with a large force of the Madrid party to bombard the Bluefields defenses and blockade the town.

Other reports credit the seizure to the desire of Estrada and his chief supporters to escape from Bluefields when the revolution fails. Still another theory is that the Marietta has been diverted from Bluefields and gone to Greytown to enter the service of Madrid, and that it will accompany the Venus to blockade Bluefields.

The Bluefields Banana Company, an American concern which charters the vessel, is strongly in favor of the Madrid Government, enjoying valuable monopolies under a grant from Zelaya, which the Madrid people have confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Venus has arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua, and threatened to bombard the bluff near the town if the insurgents do not surrender. Commander W. W. Gilmer, U. S. N., commanding officer of the gunboat Padouca, advised the State Department today that the bombardment will begin if the revolutionists do not yield.

The United States will take no action to prevent a bombardment. The town of Bluefields cannot be reached by the guns of the Venus, as it is back from the coast. The customs house and wharves, located on the bluff, which is held by the insurgents, will be the only property damaged.

The gunboat Duquesne has arrived there. Commander Gilmer also reported fighting at Coma.

**ALFONSO AND FALIERES MEET.**

Long Conversation on the King of Spain's Train at Point Near Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 17.—King Alfonso of Spain, who is on his way to London to attend the funeral of King Edward on Friday, stopped at Noisy Le Roy this morning in order to meet President Fallieres.

The President joined the King in his private car. The interview between the King and the President lasted three-quarters of an hour.

**DIOCESE OF TOLENTA.**

Officials at Rome Provide for New Bishop in the Province of Cincinnati.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 17.—A new diocese named Tolentana has been created in the United States. It will be under the jurisdiction of the Arch Bishop of Cincinnati.

The parish of St. Gabriel at Brandon, in the diocese of Jollette, Canada, has been incorporated with the parish of St. Charles, at Mandeville, diocese of Three Rivers.

**TO FLY THE CHANNEL AGAIN.**

Count de Lesseps Preparing to Start From Same Spot as Bleriot.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 17.—Count de Lesseps, the aviator, is getting ready for his flight from Calais to Dover. His mechanics arrived at Calais this morning to prepare the shed.

A start will be made Saturday or Sunday from the same spot whence Bleriot made his famous flight across the Channel.

**THE KROONLAND'S PASSENGERS**

First Class to Be Sent Here on the Adriatic—Others Must Wait.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 17.—The saloon passengers of the steamship Kroonland, from Antwerp for New York, which returned here with a damaged shaft, will sail on the steamship Adriatic.

The other passengers will wait for repairs to be made to the Kroonland.

**CAMORRA IN MOURNING.**

Leading Assassin, Brother of Chief Erricone, Dies in Prison.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

NAPLES, May 17.—The Camorra community has gone into mourning for the death of Ciro Alfano, brother of Erricone, chief of the "Honorable Society."

Ciro Alfano participated in several murders, but was finally captured and jailed.

**FASTERS DOING WELL.**

With Soups, Meats and Other Culinary Tricks They Do Not Miss Food.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 17.—Insisting that they are still fasting or rather dieting, Mrs. Keith Trank and Miss Marion MacKellar said today that they had found several light substances that were no more satisfying than milk but contained sufficient nutriment to keep body and soul together. They very much regret, they said, that Miss Townsend broke her fast and went back to the flesh-pots. Miss Townsend said that she felt perfectly satisfied with her fast.

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street

**Durable Trunks**

In Trunks of ordinary construction durability is often sacrificed to sightliness or vice versa. But Saks Trunks are not ordinary. We have specialized for so long a time upon the production of good trunks that our efforts have been rewarded by the production of an assortment in each model, of which appearances are all that refined taste demands.

Strength and consequent long service are assured by means of expert construction and materials of the highest grades only.

**"The Indestructo" Trunk**  
SAKS & COMPANY SOLE NEW YORK AGENTS.

A marvel of lightness, strength and utility, "The Indestructo" is the best example of perfected trunk manufacture. It is made of indestructible materials—as its name implies—and is absolutely proof against the roughest handling. "Indestructo" trays are ample and carry their contents with no possibility of crushing. All toilet accessories and knick-knacks are provided for.

Steamer, three-quarter and full size models for men and women, at 23.50 to 31.50

Sold with the maker's guarantee for 5 years against loss or damage while in the hands of any transportation company.

**EXPLOSION ON THE CAROLINE.**

Stokers Scolded, Passengers Scared on New Orleans Steamer at Barcelona.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BARCELONA, May 17.—As the Valone Austria Line steamer Caroline, from New Orleans, was entering this port today one of her boilers exploded, severely scalding several of the stokers.

The passengers were badly frightened, but none of them was hurt.

**ROOSEVELT RESTS.**

The Colonel's Throat Still Troublesome—Ladies in Deep Mourning.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 17.—Col. Roosevelt spent the day quietly indoors at Dorchester House, the residence of Ambassador Reid, taking a much needed rest.

The Colonel is still suffering from hoarseness. He gave several hours to clearing up his correspondence. Many visitors called at the embassy and left their cards.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter Ethel went out for a drive. Both were attired in deep mourning. They took luncheon with Lady Herbert, who was formerly Miss Ledy B. Wilson.

Col. Roosevelt visited Sir Edward Grey at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this evening.

**KAISER'S PARTING GIFT.**

Eulogy of Himself as an Art Critic With Dedication to Col. Roosevelt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, May 17.—The Kaiser's parting gift to Mr. Roosevelt was a copy of Prof. Seidel's book "Der Kaiser und die Kunst," eulogizing the Emperor's patronage of art. The Kaiser wrote a lengthy dedication on the fly leaf.

**A Roosevelt Day Off With Pay.**

Alderman Callaghan introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the board requesting Mayor Gaynor, as the day on which Col. Roosevelt will return to this country will be one of "general rejoicing," to give the city employees a day off on that occasion.

The request was adopted after it was amended so that the employees should not be docked a day's wages for their holiday, if they get it, which is doubtful.

**POISONED BY PRICKING PIMPLE**

With a Pin—Inflammation Set In and Itching, Pain and Swelling Followed—Unable to Rest Day or Night—Suffered Six Months—Relieved in a Day and Wholly

**CURED BY CUTICURA ON SISTER'S ADVICE**

"Several years ago I had a little pimple come between my ankle and knee. I opened it with a pin which caused it to inflame. In a short time my limb was so poisoned and swollen I could scarcely use it. I suffered intense pain, being unable to rest day or night. I tried every remedy recommended, consulted several specialists but grew worse all the time. Finding no relief in anything, my sister recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I began using the Cuticura Remedies according to directions and I was so much relieved that I slept the first night. The itching, burning and swelling in my limb gradually decreased and the sore began to heal. After six months' suffering such as I had endured, the relief was wonderful. I continued the treatment several weeks, and a permanent recovery was the result. I shall ever recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one suffering from blood and skin diseases. Mrs. D. M. May, R. F. D. 5, Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 25, '09."

**SOFT WHITE HANDS**

In a Night by the Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, flaking, itching, raw, cracked, and sore hands, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are simply wonderful.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Cuticura Ointment (50c), and Cuticura Tablets (25c), are sold throughout the world. Put on the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are simply wonderful.

**FASTERS DOING WELL.**

With Soups, Meats and Other Culinary Tricks They Do Not Miss Food.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 17.—Insisting that they are still fasting or rather dieting, Mrs. Keith Trank and Miss Marion MacKellar said today that they had found several light substances that were no more satisfying than milk but contained sufficient nutriment to keep body and soul together. They very much regret, they said, that Miss Townsend broke her fast and went back to the flesh-pots. Miss Townsend said that she felt perfectly satisfied with her fast.

Friends of Mrs. Trank and Miss MacKellar say that their diet at present consists of such dainty refectations as would satisfy a man who is swerving a sledge hammer all day or doing other light work. Oatmeal, gruel, vegetables, soups and meats are eaten by the fasters in small quantities—not enough to break their diet but just enough to drive away hunger.

**610,000 Left to Yale.**

The will of Joseph Parker, the blighting paper manufacturer, leaves \$610,000 to Yale to found a scholarship in the law school in memory of his sister. The will also gives \$5,000 to the American Female Guardian Society.



Summer livery! Coachman and groom—everything they wear, including whips and a special Summer weight. Chauffeurs—everything they wear. Yacht officers and crews—everything they wear. Country club servants—everything they wear. Butlers and second men—everything they wear. All ready to wear.

Boys! Your bargain! Long stockings, double sole, spliced heel and toe, fast black. 2 pairs for 25c.

**ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.**

Three Broadway Stores  
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

**POISONED BY PRICKING PIMPLE**

With a Pin—Inflammation Set In and Itching, Pain and Swelling Followed—Unable to Rest Day or Night—Suffered Six Months—Relieved in a Day and Wholly

**CURED BY CUTICURA ON SISTER'S ADVICE**